THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865. NO. 100

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One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
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The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

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J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

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All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

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Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

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Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Don'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
[illegible] W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-d6m

THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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July 13. 1m-52

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THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m.

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

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The undersigned will give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

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Three Million Dollars,

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CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77 3m-pd

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of four teen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction and can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

Work money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth. Provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

Aug. 7th, 1865. 3mo-62

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Ladies' Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Sept. 26, '65-tf.

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibuses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith.

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k.

Sept. 11, 1865. tfd93

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

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One Month, - - - - - - - -	50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsyth, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Alexander; 6th do. Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleganny and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. Caldwell, Burke Mitchell and McDowell; 9th do. Yancy, Madison, Buncomb, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do., Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God

..... and subscribed before me, }
this ..... day of ..... A. D. 1864. }

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

dtf93

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S.

Quartermaster's Office,
Main Street.

tfd86

Freedman's Circular

Freedmans Circular

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, Jr.

Election 21st. September.

THE WESTERN MAIL OPEN.

We have done all in our power to have our paper delivered regularly to subscribers on the line of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, but it is impossible to effect this desirable and very important object to us, until there is an agent appointed who is authorized to receive the mail matter. The great difficulty seems to be this:—The railroad has not yet entered into an agreement with the Department to carry the mails, or rather the present agent of the road have not, and cannot, comply with the proposition of the former president, McD. Tate.—Mr. C. S. Brown, whose appointment was urged by Governor Holden, has not yet heard from his application, and if he were formally commissioned could not act until the Road enters into a contract with the Department for the transportation of the mails.

We hope that this will all be remedied very soon. The mail route is an important one. In the interim, Mr. Brown will undertake to distribute the mail for the West twice a week. This is altogether voluntary and is deserving of the thanks of the people.

OUR DUTY.— It is the duty of every citizen of Rowan to qualify, and to vote at the election tomorrow, for Hon. NAT. BOYDEN and HAM. C. JONES, Jr. They are men of principle and character, and will reflect honor upon the County and State.

THE BILIOUS TICKET.

We see the [illegible] ticket in [illegible] on [illegible] green, bilious looking paper. Beware of the bilious ticket!

We give up much of our editorial space to-day to the card of J. J. Bruner, Esq., who has been, contrary to his wish, dragged before the public.

Troops to be Withdrawn from the South—Pardons.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in a late letter, says:

"It is understood here that it is contemplated by the President to entirely withdraw the troops from the South, in a short time, leaving the States lately in rebellion to reorganize on the basis of civil government, precisely as they stood before the late war, with the exception of slavery.—This policy is said to have arisen through the good sense of the leading Southern men themselves, in accepting the present position of affairs, as disclosed in the interview between President Johnson and a considerable deputation of their leading men, at the White House, the other day. Thus, the late slave States will have hardly a soldier left among them, save such as may be required to garrison the several forts; and these, as in the Northern States, will be retained in active service only for the purpose of meeting an emergency that may arise from the action of foreign Powers."

With reference to pardons, the same correspondent remarks:

There is no perceptible abatement from any quarter in the applications for pardon. Thousands on thousands are filed away in the Attorney General's office, and other thousands at the White House. Shelving is being erected in the room of the pardon clerk capable of holding hundreds of thousands of applications, and unless some more expeditious method be devised for passing upon them the shelf room will all soon be needed. It is estimated that not less than one hundred thousand separate amnesty oaths have already been received at the State Department. Two clerks are constantly engaged assorting and filing these, but months would be necessary to arrange these now on hand if no more were received. In the meantime the magnitude of the clericle work necessary to pardon one hundred thousand persons by the present method is but imperfectly understood by the public at large. Its present progress is a transparent farce, incompatible with the dignity of the government, and should therefore be abandoned.

EDITOR UNION BANNER:

Much against my own wish or expectation, it has become necessary, by the speeches of one of the candidates for the Convention, that I should appear thus for the vindication of truth, and to show what part I have taken in the present canvass.

Dr. JONES has, on several occasions, I believe, sneeringly spoken of his competitor, HAM. JONES, Jr., as the candidate of Dr. Cole, myself and J. J. Stewart. Why he should implicate me, and in his public speeches attempt to drag me before the public when it is notorious that I have endeavored for some months past to pursue a quiet and unobtrusive course, always, in all places disclaiming any editorial connection with the newspaper printed in my printing office, is as unjust as it would be difficult satisfactorily to explain. If, when Col. Jones was first proposed to me as a candidate, my frank avowal of a willingness to support him made him *my* candidate in the sense Dr. Jones means it, then he is right. But it does not. The idea which he labors to produce is, that I was officious and prominent in bringing out Col. Jones as a candidate; and he uses it as if it were a reproach to that gentleman. If the Doctor's assumption as to me be correct, then he is unjust to Col. Jones. If incorrect, as it is my right and duty to contend, then he simply means to be offensive to both for the purpose of injuring his competitor.

[illegible] against the assumption of the Doctor, but let it pass for its full value, be that much or little. The rule operated against himself could not be less effective and if extended to voters, as it could be with equal propriety, might disgrace all the candidates in the field. Using it is evidence of weakness either in ability to sustain one's cause, or a natural proclivity to resort to reprehensible means to secure a desired object. In other words: the Doctor desires to be elected to the Convention, and in order to secure that end he pursues an unjust and improper course to each it—unjust both to Col. Jones and myself—to the Colonel, in so far as it is intended to injure him; and to me, in so fars it gives me an unprovoked prominence. Improper because it is unreasonable, not to say foolish, to assume that the determination of voters will, or should be governed by the question whether A or B was the first person to propose the name of the candidate. It is the candidate himself, his life and character and the principles he illustrates in that life and character, which should govern the decision of voters. Very good men sometimes nominate bad candidates; and then again, bad men often nominate good candidates. In the present case, Dr. Jones wants to make it appear that I, a bad man with two or three other bad men, nominated a bad candidate. But that the men who nominated *him*, were *good* men, and nominated a *good* candidate. I now the Doctor does not mean to be egotistic—he's too modest for that; but all this is purely the result of that enlarged patriotism which has distinguished him ever since he came upon the public stage, and which is to be made so useful to the world by his election to the Convention. I am not well acquainted with his record, and must therefore leave the task of delineation to those who nominated him. I do profess, however, to know something of the record of "young Ham Jones," as his friends and admirers call him,—just enough to determine the humble part I proposed to myself in this election.

But there is a question raised in the "Union Banner," of yesterday touching Dr. Jones' consistency as a professedly unwavering "Union man" during the war, upon which I wish to say a few words: The "Banner" quotes a sentence against the Doctor from a statement of mine as to the character of a certain note written by the Doctor in 1862: I had had a conversation with Dr. Jones, in regard to the propriety of some remarks of his made to a promiscuous gathering of people at the Post Office, in which he expressed a conviction that the Confederate cause was certain to fail if the war was continued as a merely *defensive* war. I gave it as my opinion that such talk would do our cause harm, in so far as it might tend to weaken public confidence in its success. I think I told him that I did not question his devotion to the cause of the South, but only objected to the propriety of speaking of it as doomed to fail under any circumstances. We parted with a good understanding of each other, as I thought. No offense was intended on my part, and none taken on his that I knew of at the time. Shortly thereafter, however, the Doctor surprised me with a note demanding whether, in the conversation I had had with him, I meant to impugn his motives, or only to question the propriety of his peculiar views. To this I had only to reiterate a disclaimer made during the conversation, to wit: that I did not doubt his devotion to the South, or did not impugn his motives. I do not remember the precise language employed either in the conversation or the written answer, nor do I think it material. On receiving the Doctor's indignant note, I understood it as dictated by a feeling of resentment at having, as I supposed he thought, his loyalty to the South called in question, and answered it with the belief that he was in very deed solicitous on that point.

J. J. BRUNER.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President, on becoming acquainted with the circumstances, has granted a full pardon to Rev. H. E. Johnson, of Chesterfield, who, upon trial before a military court for taking the life of a U. S. soldier, was sentenced, some two or three months ago, to imprisonment for life; which sentence was [illegible] by General [illegible] to imprisonment for a term of five years. It will be remembered that Mr. J., having reason to believe that his premises were invaded and his garden being robbed, at night, went out and fired his gun in the dark, the shot from which took effect upon the body of the robber, and cost him his life.

A man employed as a clerk in a retail dry goods house on Market street Lousville, Ky., induced the little daughter of his landlady, aged only eight years, to enter his room. He treated her shamefully. The lady sent for consin, who, with pistol in hand, caused the culprit to bear his skin, when the outraged mother struck him one hundred and sixty blows with a cowhide. The punishment was continued until the fellow became insensible.

John Shay, of the American Telegraph Office, was drowned in the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, on last Friday week by the upsetting of a boat.

A correspondent of the Washington Republican states that Maj. Gen. Hooker, was to be married, on Sept. 12, to Miss Grosebeck, of Cincinnatti, sister of W. L. Greosbeck, ex-member of Congress. Miss Groesbeck enjoys an income of $40,000 per annum, and what is more danced with the Prince of Wales on his visit to Cincinnatti.

A Mr. John B. Lyon, of Pasquotank was killed recently in Chowan, near Cannon's Ferry, by a Mr. Lassiter. The murder originated in an old grudge.

The colored population of Harper's Ferry, who greatly outnumber the whites at the present time are in anything but an amiable mood. They got into a fight with a number of returned Federal soldiers a few days since, which resulted in the smash up of a colored saloon, and the smash in of several colored heads.

A letter from New Orleans says that General Banks has been politely requested to vacate the private residence of Mr. R. H. Short, of that city, which he has been occupying for some time, and that he will be very likely to comply with the request, as the claimant has been recently pardoned with his rights of property fully restored to him.

The Jackson (Miss.) News is favored with a fair correspondent, who begs him to "let that horrid negro suffrage question alone," and, if he really has the interest of future generations in view, to consider rather, what she regards as the great question of the day: "How and whom to marry?"—Miss "Susan," pertinently asks, "What's the use of having a Governor if there's nobody to govern," and rather inconsistently with her request to the editor to abstain from politics, wishes him to take her word for it that "if the holy estate of matrimony is not more intimately cultivated in this country, we shall lose our ballance of power"—which she ought to know is a great thing in political economy. "Do stir up the Benedicts" she freely exclaims, "to a full consideration of the great matrimonial question. Not that I particularly wish to marry, but I think this great country ought to go on, and if people won't marry how can it?"

Amended Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Circular No. 13, dated September 4, having been by accident prematurely promulgated, it is recalled, and the following circular, revising it in some particulars, is substituted therefor:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1865.

CIRCULAR, NO. 15.

1. Circular No. 13, of July 28, 1865, from this Bureau, and all portions of circulars from this Bureau conflicting with the provisons of this circular, are hereby rescinded.

2. This Bureau has charge of such tracts of lands within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise; and no such lands now in its possession shall be surrendered to any claimant except as hereinafter provided.

3. Abandoned lands are defined in section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, as lands the lawful owner whereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

4. Land will not be regarded as confiscated until it has been condemned and sold by decree of the United States Court for the district in which the property may be found, and the title thereto thus vested in the U. States.

5. Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any Assistant Commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale or otherwise, he will formally surrender it the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his action to the Commissioner.

6. Assistant Commissioners will prepare accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands under their control, keeping a record thereof themselves and forwarding monthly to the Commissioner copies of these descriptions in the manner prescribed in circular No. 10, of July 11, 1865, from this Bureau. They will set apart so much of said lands as is necessary for the immediate use of the loyal refugees and freedmen, being careful to select for this purpose those lands which most clearly fall under the control of this Bureau, which selection must be admitted to the Commissioner for his approval. The specific division of lands so set apart into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to section 4 of the law establishing the Bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the Commissioner.

7. Abandoned lands held by this Bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President, by the Assistant Commissioners, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands were situated. Each application must be accompanied by—first, evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of the oath; second, proof of title; officers of the Bureau through whom the application passes will endorse thereon such facts as may assist the Assistant Commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the Bureau of the land.

8 No lands under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen will be restored under this circular until the crops now growing shall be secured for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its producers and for their expenditures.

G. O. HOWARD, Maj Gen. Com.
ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the U. States.

"ALL THE SHRIEKERS OUT OF HELL."—The present Governor, W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, delivered a lecture on slavery in New Orleans, about eight years since, from which the following is an extract. It is characteristic of the old gentleman, though little by little he has simmered down in the intensity of his words, as well as changed his front from South to North:

"The Southern Methodist Church was doing more for the temporal and eternal welfare of the negro than all the shriekers out of hell; the pious abolitionists would enter the church on Sunday, with a face as long as the moral law, descant upon and bewail the miseries and wrongs heaped upon the down trodden son of Africa, and on the following day, in his Picayune grocery, or candy store, would if he could swindle a Louisiana negro out of his pewter ornament on the head of his cane, and do it in the name of the Lord. "When I get to Heaven," continued the reverend gentleman, where I expect to go after my death, if I find a regular abolitionist there I shall conclude he practiced a fraud upon the door keeper, for in my opinion,

a Kansas agitator and freedom shrieker has no more business in our Father's kingdom than Commodore Paulding had in Nicaragua, when he captured the fillibusters."

LOCAL.

Cases Before Freedmen's Bureau.

SALISBURY, Sept. 10, 1865.

Robert, (colored) complains Alfred Smith ordered his sister out to make fence and while making the fence he became angry and struck her with a rail, cutting her head badly.

Ordered Alfred Smith to report to this office, he done so and was fined $10.

Angeline, (colored) complains John Broadway, sent her off, and she has no home.

Wrote Mr. Broadway, that Angeline was at this camp and that he would be held responsible for her board.

Complaint is entered that there is a woman and seven children at Concord, whose husband had died and they were in a suffering condition.

Ordered them to this camp.

Sam and Arch, (colored) complain that Mrs. Carr, turned them away without pay or provisions.

Wrote Mrs. Carr that she must furnish them with provisions to keep them till Jan. 1866.

Elias, (colored) says some citizens tried to take his gun away from him, saying black men had no right to guns.

Gave Elias a line addressed to citizens and officers, saying that he had a right to the same.

Wallace, (colored) complains that Thos. Hyde drove him away, following him with a gun.

Ordered Mr. Hyde to Report to this office.

Nancy, (colored) complains that Levi, her husband whiped and choked her severely.

Ordered Levi, her husband to report to this office, he did so, found them both to blame, gave them one weeks work to do in camp and put to Jail every night.

Maryan, (colored) complains that John McKee turned her away.

Wrote him that he must furnish her with provisions to last her till 1st Jan. 1866.

Sandy, (colored) says William Willeford has turned away his wife and children.

Wrote Willeford the usual answer in such cases.

Peggy, (colored) complains her daughter being bound out to Richmond Gobble, and that he was abusing her.

Ordered Gobble to report to this office with witnesses to examine the case, &c.

The Restoration of Civil Authority,

as agreed upon between Generals Meade, Gilmore, and Governor Perry is announced in the following official document:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVER'OR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, S. C.,
September 4th, 1865.

Whereas a seeming conflict of jurisdiction having arisen between the civil and military authorities of South Carolina, under the provisional government of the State; and whereas, Major General Gilmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, having sought an interview with me as Provisional Governor, in the presence of General Meade, commanding the Atlantic States; and whereas, all matters giving rise to the seeming conflict were adjusted and arranged with the consent and approval of Major General Meade:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Franklin Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim and make known that the terms of this arrangement are as follows: "That in all cases where freedmen or persons of color are concerned, the courts of the Provost Marshals shall have exclusive cognizance to try and adjust them, for the present; and that all other cases shall be heard and adjudicated by the civil courts, municipal authorities and civil officers, under and according to the laws of South Carolina. That the civil courts shall be opened under the provisional government, and all civil and municipal officers be allowed to resume their official duties, and discharge them freely and without interruption on the part of the military authorities. That it is further understood General Gilmore will issue a military order, and Governor Perry will in like manner, issue his proclamation, making known this arrangement which is to continue till civil authority is entirely restored in this State and the government reconstructed.

And I do hereby call upon all persons and order them to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrangement.

Done in the city of Columbia, the day and year above stated.

B. F. PERRY.

By order of the Provisional Governor:
W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.

INSUBORDINATION.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* of Saturday says:

When General Voris arrived here a week since he directed the two or three companies of troops here, having there barracks in the Court House yard, to pitch their camp in the suburbs of the town—a few hundred yards south of "Midway." Much disorder at night between the soldiers and the colored ladies had prevailed—negro balls at Mr. Lewis', on the Monticello lot, and at a house on one of the streets intersecting Upper Water street, having been of nightly occurrence. The citizens had been greatly annoyed and offended by the novel and boisterous revelries to which they were subjected.

General Voris very properly determined, as he expressed it, to have a "decent town," and accordingly ordered the soldiers to go outside of the corporation limits. They refused to do so. On Tuesday night the General brought up some two hundred regulars from Richmond, by telegraph, who seized the arms of the insubordinate soldiers and arrested as many of them as they could catch. They were lodged in jail, and on Thursday morning a number of them, ironed and under guard, were carried to Richmond. General Voris was clearly in the right, but, whether right or wrong, every soldier knows that discipline must be maintained.

☞ Troubles are like babies, grow bigger by nursing.

IMPORTANT ELECTION ORDER.

The following important order has been issued by Maj. Gen. Ruger commanding this department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., September 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 141.

An Election having been appointed by His Excellency the Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, to be held on the 21st day of September 1865, the following order in relation thereto is published for the government and information of all concerned.

I. On the day of such election, no officer or enlisted man will visit the polls, nor will permission to leave camp or station be given to officers or men, except in cases of necessity.

II. Officers having command of troops will at the request of the civil officers having charge of the elections, render all needful assistance for the preservation of order. If serious disturbance should anywhere occur at the polls such disturbance will be at once suppressed, and the guilty arrested even if such request be not made.

III. Any person guilty of attempting, by force, to prevent an orderly and quiet election, or interfering there with, will be punished with the severity due to acts in their nature essentially hostile to the Government, and to this end such persons will be arrested by the nearest Military Commander, and all the facts in such case reported by him direct to these Headquarters, as well as to his immediate superior.

IV. Commanding officers of Districts, Regiments, Posts or separate Detachments will be held strictly responsible for the enforcement of this order.

V. The foregoing order is not published under apprehension that the conduct of the troops would otherwise be improper, or that the election would not be orderly, but that the evil disposed, if such there be, may be forewarned and without excuse, and the election be beyond suspicion fair.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ruger.
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Official. Assistant Adjutant General.
Clinton A. Cilley,
Asst. Adj. General.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

DIED.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hester, on the 12th Sept 1865, aged 73 years and several months. Mother Hester was a native of Fairfax Va, but resident of Petersburg some fifteen years before the war. Thence, in compliance with the earnest solicitation of her brother that she might avoid the strife and carnage of battle, she removed to Salisbury. At an early age she joined the communion of the Presbyterian Church and remained through a long and checkered life, a devoted and consistent follower of Christ. She was of a kind gentle and most amiable disposition, of more than common intellect and energy. It will be some consolation to her relatives and friends to know that her sufferings in her last illness were not very protracted—that she died in the bosom of her brother's family surrounded by her affectionate neices ministering every attention that affection could bestow. And that with her intellect clear to the last, she died as she lived, in the faith that through the merits and mediation of a crucified Lord she would rise from the grave to live eternally in the companionship of the just made perfect.

A funeral discourse was delivered by the writer based on Acts the 10 34. 35. vs., after which the remains were deposited in the English burial ground in Salisbury.

S. SCHERER.

Petersburg papers please copy,

A Desirable Residence FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY, the house and lots in the North Ward of the town of Salisbury, formerly occuped by A. Myers. The dwelling house contains eight comfortable rooms. The grounds contain nearly a whole square, well and handsomely improved, comprising all necessary out-buildings.

Possession given immediately.

ALSO two fine horses for sale.

Apply to WM. MYERS.

Sept 20, '65. 7t-pd.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Assessments made in this collection district based upon transactions which may have been carried on in Confederate currency, will be estimated as 16⅔ dollars to one of United State currency for the period covering the assessments of the income tax for 1864.

H. H. HELPER.
t396 Assessor 3d District, N. C.

FOR SALE
At Blackwood & Co's.

Auction room on the 21st Sept. one good Pianno Forte,

Salisbury, Sept. 19 '65. 1t-d

STOLEN.

ON Sunday night from Providence Church a young mare, three years old, collar marks on her shoulders a clay bank, about fifteen hands high, flax mane and tail. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the property and the apprehension of the thief.

P. TREXLER
Salsbury, Sept. 19 '65 3t-d

AT AUCTION

On Thursday 21 Sept. 1865, one fine double seat-ed carriage by

BLAKWOOD & CO.
Sept. 19, '65. Auctioneers.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

200 BARRELS FLOUR just received and for Sale.

McCUBBINS, FOSTER CO.
Sept 19, '65. 3t-d

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads or Steamboats.

R. W. LASITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
4w95

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" SERIE of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear an ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.
August 8 1865. tf-63

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Blue Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. 1y-63

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4-pd

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.
June 15, 1865.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,
AND
Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1mod85

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.
Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON
Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will chose one member.

The county of Stokes will chose one member.

The county of Surry will chose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will chose one member.

The county of Union will chose one member.

The county of Wake will chose three members.

The county of Warren will chose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will chose two members.

The county of Wilkes will chose two members.

The county of Yadkin will chose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furbish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

By the Goverhor: PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

LEWIS HARRIS, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N.C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.

Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

dtf81

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2 wd2w

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

DR. R. P. BESSENT,

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf